THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865. NO. 153.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

EDITORIAL COLUMN.

A note from Gen. Wheary, in regard to an advertisement signed William Wade, Jr., which appeared in the *Progress* yesterday, has been received, and the "Local" finds it his duty to say that, in consigning for the proprietors he received the said advertisement, not thinking, in the press of business, of the impropriety of publishing it, but regarding it merely in the light of a business transaction. He sees sees the error, and will avoid any similar one in future,—He deems it unnecessary to disclaim any wrong intention in the matter, for instead of creating, or attempting greater any dissatisfaction among the soldiers, no one can appreciate sacrifices than he that sound discipline, decorum, prompt, and that the citizens should be content with their lot and cheerfully obedient to rules and regulations. He trusts that this will be satisfactory.

MANY OUT OF NORTHERN.—It is said there are men now in this town who have money whatever they touch, and it would really seem so, for it is said some persons in Richmond are making good money by dealing in Confederate notes. The very last thing we should ever have thought of making money out of! Shops have been opened at which Confederate money is bought at from $4 to $8 per $1000, and then sold to parties who had contracted debts to be paid in that kind of so-called money, whether worthless or not, or else to northern men who wish to procure specimens to take home with them. We think the man who originated the idea of speculating in Confederate money, since the crushing of the rebellion, could, with a little perseverance, discover the long sought "Philosopher's stone." Confederate money converted into good money! What an idea! Hence forth what will be impossible to the inventive genius of the age?

THE MEETING.—We hope to see a large and spirited meeting to-day, and to hear some good speeches—old time, old fashioned, unadulterated Union talks. As the politicians say on the eve of an election, "Give one day to your country." We have a country now, and let us show our appreciation of it by our own rejoicings. Let us renew our affections for the old flag, now baptised and purified in blood.

At night we trust that all our citizens who can conveniently do so will illuminate their houses. We have no doubt that many who desire to do so will hardly find themselves able to incur the expense; but one or two pounds of candles will be sufficient for two or three windows at least, and the expense will be but trifling. We only make these suggestions for what they are worth. Of course none the more or less will be thought of those who do and those who do not illuminate. We trust that all will pass off harmoniously and to the satisfaction of every one.

BOARDING HOUSES.—A few good boarding houses are much needed in our city, and we think they would prove profitable. Have not some of our citizens house room and provisions enough to try the experiment? Many persons would be glad to be furnished with meals only, without lodging. These would be but little trouble, and by having the boarders settle up weekly, we think a handsome remuneration might be obtained. It is true that provisions are scarce, but all have to eat any how. We shall soon have vegetables, and fruits also, which will materially assist. We are daily asked where board can be obtained, and we can only refer the enquirer to Mrs. Miller, and her house, we learn, is full.

The weather continues dry and dusty, and quite warm also. We had a slight sprinkle of rain on Monday night, and at the time of this writing (Wednesday evening) there are some indications of rain, which is badly needed.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to see in our city John Pool, Esq, of Bertie; Lewis Hanes, Esq., of Davidson; and L. C. Edwards, Esq., of Granville. We trust they will all participate in our meeting to-day, and favor us with speeches.

SONGS FOR SALE.—We have at the Progress Counting Room several thousands songs, printed to the order of persons who have not called for them, which we will sell at the rate of ONE and TWO DOLLARS a hundred.

FROM FOREST.—It is reported by persons recently arrived from Northern Mississippi that Forrest's command suffered very severely in the late engagement. Forrest himself was cut with sabres, and barely made his escape. Roddy's command and Armstrong's command have been entirely cut up. In what is known as the Prairie County, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the reign of terror is greater than ever before since the war began, conscriptions being frequent and merciless. Negroes are no longer conscripted. The surrender of General Lee was not reported, but the assassination of President Lincoln was known all over Northern Mississippi in three days after its occurrence. In Chickasaw county, Miss., there were one hundred members of a rebel company; but immediately on receipt of the news of the assassination, one hundred and fifty new recruits enrolled themselves.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT BENSON.—By accounts at the American Colonization Society's office at Washington, we learn the Death of ex-President Benson, of Liberia, at his home in Buchanan, Bassa county, St. John's River, on the 24th January.

Mr. E. J. Roye, educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and who went to Liberia about 1845, has been appointed Chief Justice, in place of the late Chief Justice Drayton, drowned in the surf near Cape Palmas 12th December last. Judge Drayton has been highly spoken of for his classical attainments. His address on the inauguration of Liberia College, in January, 1862, would do credit to a professor in any of our colleges. He went to Liberia in 1844, about the same time as Mr. Roye.

EXODUS FROM RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Whig* of Monday says:

The exodus from Richmond of persons and families, under the recent order furnishing transportation to such as desire to leave for the interior of the State, still continues. A registry is kept at the Post Quartermaster's office, in which is entered the name, residence, destination and amount of baggage carried by each family or individual. The transportation is effected by railroad and ambulance trains.

Among the passengers from New York on Monday, in the Fulton, for Hilton Head, S. C., was Associate Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, who returns to his home in Savannah, for the first time in over four years. Since the rebellion, he has stood firm for the Union, and the Government, and visits his home again under the old flag.

The last will and testament of a shopkeeper of the Rue St. Denis, in Paris, who died recently, ended thus: "I desire my heirs to take measures at once for my autopsy, and to place my body in the hands of men of science, that it may be carefully dissected, for I am determined to know the cause of my death."

OUR TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Many facts have recently transpired not fully known to the people, relative to the condition of affairs in the Department west of the Mississippi river.

The recent arrival of General Wm. Wallace in Western Texas, furnishes a proper occasion for giving a few facts regarding affairs in that Department which are, perhaps, not generally known. Ever since the memorable expedition of General Banks up the Red River, the country has been periodically visited with rumors and speculations about the defalcations of Kirby Smith from the Confederacy, the probability of speedy peace, &c., till such reports have become interesting. But in this, as in many similar cases, truth will be recalled to mind, these frequent and persistent eruptions of rumors, demonstrated that there was an under-current of truth, of which all these were only surface indications. Many a few facts were positively known, enough to be well informed, and at the time was made material for knowledge check, much of the said random conjectures were found correct. Confidence in the people under-standing.

In regard to Kirby Smith's speculations in cotton, a time has now arrived when they may be spoken of with more freedom than a regard for the public interest heretofore permitted. It has been perfectly understood by those who have paid any attention to matters in that quarter, that cotton is, and has been for many months brought down Red River, through the military lines of both armies, and sold at New Orleans. Of course this could not be done without the connivance of the rebel commanders; not without their co-operation. This caused the general knowledge here by inference; no more. The exact terms of the speculation are undiscoverable. It appears that a certain well known business man, (whose name and residence might, for the present, be withheld, but whose transactions have been known and sanctioned by the government,) has exclusive control of this trade in rebel cotton. He pays the owners of the cotton a fair price for the article, delivered at convenient stations, and Kirby himself receives fifty dollars in greenbacks per bale, in consideration of an uninterrupted passage being given through his picket lines. Though this speculation pays the owners what is perfectly satisfactory to themselves, he is said to have realized an immense fortune from his profits. In this connection, it is well to notice the fact that the rebel General keeps his headquarters always in Shreveport, on the Red River, although all danger of a Federal attack in that quarter has long since passed away, and the centre of interest and activity is much nearer Galveston. It is not difficult to assign a motive for this action.

Some time last winter Kirby sent a message to Washington, proposing certain terms on which it would be agreeable to him to make an arrangement by which his army should gradually be restored to a states of loyalty, and the State to its original place in the Union. It is understood that the leading propositions made by him were, that the cotton-trade should continue until sufficient funds were accumulated to pay his troops a considerable amount, if not their full dues, in greenbacks; that they were then to be disbanded, receive the oath of amnesty, and go to their homes. It was expected that many of them from force of habit, would prefer to continue in service in which case they were to have an opportunity of enlisting in the Federal ranks, to do service in Mexico, or elsewhere, as might be desired. Few things are more agreeable to the Texan mind than the prospect of a war with their old enemy; and, in addition, the Federal bounty of $300 would enable them to restore their families at once to a position of tolerable comfort.

Upon the receipt of this proposition, Gen. Lew. Wallace was sent on a mission, ostensibly to Mexico. It will be remembered that he went to Matamoras on a putative commission to inquire into the alleged surrender, by the Imperial General Mejia, of Union refugees from Texas into the hands of the Texas rebels.

His errand at Matamoras was brief. He soon left there and crossed over to Brownsville, where he held an interview with the rebel Brigadier General Slaughter. Immediately after communicating with him, Lieutenant Colonel Wooley, of his staff, was sents to New Orleans, by a special United States dispatch boat, the steamer Clinton. He came for the purpose of securing the services of General Davis, a promisent Texan exile, then residing in New Orleans. General Davis returned with him to Brazos. General Slaughter, as an inferior officer, had referred General Wallace to his superior, General Walker, commanding the District of Texas. Walker, unlike Slaughter and Kirby Smith, was found to be bitterly rebellious and intractable, and regarded the whole matter with abhorrence. It would appear that he had in some manner become apprised of the nature of General Wallace's mission, and the flag of truce sent by the latter for permission to enter Galveston and confer with Walker, was turned back and not allowed to enter. Here the negotiations have, for the present, dropped. It seems to have been unfortunate that General Wallace was not sent directly to Kirby Smith, Commander-in-chief of the Trans-Mississippi Department. For some reason this was not done, and after so great a disturbance as had been created by Walker's rejection of the mission, it seems to have been deemed prudent to postpone, for the present, all further negotiations in that direction. His obstinacy spoiled the trade.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Much has been published relative to the assassination of the President, but as yet we have not seen a more vivid description of the scene than the following from the pen of the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*:

The brief and momentous scene which closed the entertainment at Ford's Theatre will never be forgotten by any one of the thousand or more who saw it. The play, with which all were familiar, was progressing smoothly to its climax. The good acting of Miss Keene in part made up for the faults of most of the other artists; the house was crowded; and the evident enjoyment of the party in the "state box" added to the zest with which the mass of the audience entered into the spirit of the performance.

The scene was a front flat. There was only one character upon the stage, Lord Dundreary. Suddenly one of those stupid conundrums, which we all know by heart, was interrupted by the sharp report of a pistol. The audience had time to wonder what new incident of the play was thus heralded, when there came another and stranger interruption. A dark, lithe form vaulted over the railing of the President's box, which was canopied with the American flag. As the intruder struck the stage, he fell forward, but soon gathered himself up, and turned erect, in full view of the audience. With singular audacity the assassin stood there long enough to photograph himself forever even in the minds of those in the throng who had never seen him before. They saw a slim tall, graceful figure, elegantly clad, waving a dagger with a gesture which none but a tragedian by profession would have made; a classic face, pale as marble, lighted up by two gleaming eyes—which had made crowds shudder often in past days, when those eyes engaged with death in mimic frenzy—and surmounted by waves of curling, jet black hair. The assassin, with a menace which could only come of careful premeditation, uttered the words "*Sic semper tyrannis*," in tones as sharp and clear that every person in the theatre heard them. He said something more, but in that scene of time Mrs. Lincoln had screamed in horror, the unusual occurrence had created an excitement, the audience had begun to rise, and no one heard the words distinctly. Booth, who already heard his name pronounced by a score of lips, waited for no further bravado, but rushed across the stage, by Dundreary, by Florence Trenchard at the wing, rudely pushing Miss Keene out of his way, down the long passage behind the scenes, thrusting his knife at a man who seemed to interrupt his flight, and out by the stage door into the darkness.

General Banks was at Memphis when the news of the late President Lincoln was received in that city. He was called to make a speech, and among other things, said:

"He hated no one, had no partisan feelings, and had no ranklings in his bosom; and gentlemen, let me tell you that in the death of Abraham Lincoln, the South has lost a friend that can never be replaced. He was the true, loving and honest friend of the South, the North, and the whole Republic alike. There has never been a man in country, occupying his high position, whose heart was so full of sympathy and kindness and universal love of his race; and his name will grow brighter and brighter on the page of history as time wears away; he will stand, and deservedly so, in the front rank of the apostles of freedom, and no age and no country ever produced a purer patriot, or a more honest man."

PUBLIC MEETING IN LENOIR.

Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union citizens of Lenoir County was held at the Court House in Kinston on Thursday, April 27th.

On motion of H. R. Strong, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Pinkney Hardee, Esq., Chairman, and John H. Coward and W. Dunn, Jr., Secretaries.

On motion of R. E. Sutton, the Chairman appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: W. King, James Warren, Sr., S. A. Reynolds, John M. Parrott, W. B. Foy, John Hill, R. J. Powell, J. J. Sutton, J. F. Parrott, W. L. Rountree, D. A. Murphey, L. H. Aldridge, Thomas Brown, Wm. ... Green, Joshua Rouse, and R. F. Bright, who retired for the duties assigned them.

The meeting then took a recess for half an hour during a portion of which time an excellent band added much to the occasion by a discourse of lively and patriotic airs.

When the meeting assembled, the Court room and gallery were crowded to their utmost capacity by citizens anxious once more to be privileged, peaceably and freely, to express their free, fearless and unreserved devotion to the Constitution and the Union, which had, for so many years, shielded and protected them in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges—a right which had been ruthlessly torn from them by the fell doctrines and practices of secession. The committee returned, and through their Chairman the following resolutions were reported, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, That ancient charter of our liberties, the Bill of Rights, guarantees to the people the right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good and general welfare; and whereas, we have arrived at that period in our country's history which renders it not and proper that the people should, by their prompt and energetic action, declare their sentiments with regard to the crisis which is upon us; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the desolating war which has been waged in our midst and throughout our borders for four years, forced upon us by secessionists and ultraists, without our consent, has existed long enough to satiate the most voracious appetite for human gore; and that its longer continuance will only be attended with further sacrifice of life and property.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a speedy return to the protection and support of that Union of which, for a time, we have been deprived by the ever dangerous, mischievous, and now exploded dogma of secession, and we would hail with acclamations of joy a return of peace, and a reunion with that government under which we so long enjoyed unprecedented prosperity and happiness, and which is the only hope of republican liberty throughout the world. And to the end that North-Carolina may be placed aright on the record, we recommend a Convention of the State, upon the basis of the House of Commons, to be held at the earliest practical period.

Resolved, That in asking the embrace of that Union, under which we have so long enjoyed the largest liberty and most unexampled prosperity, we would not be understood as proposing to compromise any of our constitutional rights and privileges as citizens of a common government.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of President Lincoln, as a great national calamity, and we cannot too strongly express our feelings of condemnation of his brutal and cowardly assassination.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of President Johnson; and believe he will prove himself worthy of that high trust reposed in him in the present crisis.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the unswerving devotion to the constitution, the eminent ability, statesmanship, and exalted patriotism of WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Esq., we earnestly recommend his selection as Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens are due to General Harlow, Colonel Upham (Provost Marshal), and the officers and soldiers under their command, for their gentlemanly bearing toward, and respectful treatment of, the citizens of Kinston and the country at large.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the North Carolina *Standard* for publication, with a request that the other papers of the State copy.

On motion of H. R. Strong, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That those of our fellow-citizens who have been forced away from their homes, and compelled to seek an asylum of safety within the lines of the Federal authorities, are welcomed back to their homes thus abandoned, and that they have our sincere wishes for for their future safety and happiness.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the band of the 15th Connecticut Regiment, for the soul-stirring music with which they have interspersed its proceedings.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered the Chairman and Secretaries for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

PINKNEY HARDEE,
Chairman.

JOHN H. COWARD, }
W. DUNN, Jr., } *Secretaries.*

PRESENTATION OF REBEL FLAGS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—Seventy-six Rebel flags were presented to the War Department on Monday by Major General John Gibbon, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.—The honorable Secretary received them in a neat address, conveying the appreciation of the valor of the Corps by the Department.

Among the flags was one of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, which was captured April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, by the provost guard of the First Division, Second Army Corps, during the engagement of that date, which, it will be remembered, immediately preceded the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee.

The flag is of blue silk, and bears on the obverse side the Virginia coat of arms, with a repetition of its motto, in bold letters, above it, and the following inscription below: "Presented by the Ladies of Norfolk to the N. L. A. Blues. Organized Feb. 22, 1830." On the reverse is a portrait of Washington, having above it the words: "Our cause is just;" and below it: "Our rights we will maintain." It is bordered with heavy gold fringe, the letters of gilt, the devices well executed, and altogether quite handsome in its appearance.

The most remarkable instance of preservatson from death, the result of an unerring and uncontrolable instinct occurred in this way. Napoleon was inordinately addicted to the luxury of snuff-taking. On one occasion, being suddenly called out of Paris, he left the *salle d'audience* somewhat abruptly, forgetting his favorite snuff box, which was lying on the mantle piece. Business of importance detained him at Fontainebleau for several days, and on his return to the Tuileries, the first object that attracted his attention was the forgotten snuff box, which lay precisely in the same spot where he had left it. He took it up, seemed to hesitate a little, and then turning to an aid de-camp, who was standing a few paces from him, requested that officer to open the box, alleging inability to perform the act himself. The officer complied with alacrity, and upon the lid flying open, he fell dead upon the floor. A subtle poison, known only to the most abstruse, and experienced chemists, had been introduced for the purpose of destroying the life of the Emperor, who only escaped the snare by the inhuman sacrifice of an innocent person. After that memorable occasion, Napoleon was never known to carry a snuff-box again, but invariably used his vest pocket as a depository for the pulverized article.

Ex-Senator Gwin and a party of Rebel officers were in Havana when the news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached them, and Gwin attempted to raise a cheer, but he met with no response. In Havana the feeling among all respectable citizens was one of profound regret.

A HINT.—The Chicago Convention, it will be remembered, did not adjourn *sine die*. It was said that its services might be required again. Would it not be a good idea to call it together now for the purpose of reconsidering its declaration that the war to put down rebellion had proved a *failure*? What says the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee?—*N. Y. Times.*

PARDONING OATH.—We learn the Rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware are taking the oath of allegiance very rapidly. Within the last few days 998 out of 1,000 took the oath. Under the order of the War Department, we presume they will be released, on such terms as the President may deem consistent with the public safety.—*Wilmington Journal.*

MARRIED,

In this City on the 9th inst., by Rev. A. Watt, Esq., Mr. Jesse A. Garris to Miss Amanda M. Chamblee, all of this city.

The printer has more Copies of all such,
Congrats to you Cupid's attractive stuff,
May the "cuffins" prove "fits" to "grave" be "close"
And long life to him and the new bride's spouse.

DIED,

In this city, on yesterday morning, BETTIE ANNA, only child of John Armstrong, aged about 2 years.

She was a lovely, beautiful child. In the light and beauty of childhood she has passed away, but to a sphere gladdened by eternal sunshine, where the little bud, slipped on earth, will expand into a lovely flower, embellished by the fruits and shrubs of life.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) morning, at half past 9 o'clock from the residence of the parents.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Office Provost Marshal,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

ALL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN FORMERly belonging to the Confederate army, now in this City, whose homes are elsewhere (except those sick or wounded and their attendants), will immediately report to this office and procure necessary passes to enable them to go at once to their homes, unless they come under provisions of Circular dated "Headquarters, Department N. C.; Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865."

Officers and enlisted men whose homes are in this City, and all medical officers now on duty here, belonging to the aforesaid army, will immediately report to this office, where their names will be registered and passes given them to go about the City.

Any one failing to comply with this order will be promptly arrested.

GEO. B. DYER,
Maj 9th Me. Vols., and Provost Marshal.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS OWN Corps, and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own Corps, and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast District, as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.,
May 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 36.

THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES FROM Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be necessary to impose.

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. & A. A. G.
May 5-tf.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 45.

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III. MAJOR GEO. B. DYER, 9TH MAINE INfantry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the City of Raleigh to relieve Lt. Col. S. M. Zent, 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

Col. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post, Raleigh, N. C. May 3-tf

HEADQ'RS, 3RD BRIGADE, 2ND DIV., 10TH A. C.
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C.
May 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 7.

The Col. Commanding Post having noticed with regret, that the beautiful shade trees which adorn the City of Raleigh, are being ruined, all persons are therefore prohibited from hitching their horses to them for the future. Hitching posts will be provided on all the principal streets of the city, and any horse found tied to the trees will be seized by the Provost Guard.

By Order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Com'd'g Post.
H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf.

HEADQ'RS, 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 10TH A. C.,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The Colonel commanding Post announces to the citizens of Raleigh, that the Safe-guards have been removed from all the houses in the city by his order, and a Police-guard substituted. In cases of any disturbance or intrusion at private houses the citizens will call upon the Police guard for protection, and in case the guards hear any disturbance or notice any soldiers prowling about the residences of citizens or the houses of servants they will afford all the assistance that is desired. No soldier will be allowed to enter the houses of citizens unless he is requested to do so, except in case of some disturbance.

By order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.
H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant, May 2-tf

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the Progress one of the permanent fixtures of the Capital of the State, we appeal to the friends throughout the State to assist them to extend its circulation.

Rebellion, prisons and capitals of nine months having been liquidated by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been inducted on the capitol of our good old State, let us again, if in a lowered by the hand of treason, show our people can read those papers that advocate their principles, express their own sentiments, upheld the fair fame of the State, and, in their determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of its intelligent citizens.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of this paper gentlemen of practical and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall more nearly than ever express in its columns the views of the people of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the Progress a live Newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson an active and hearty support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publication we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year, ... $10 00
" " six months, ... 5 00
Weekly paper one year, ... 3 00
" " six months, ... 1 50

Persons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one office, at one time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE UNION MASS MEETING ADVERTISED TO be held at the Capitol on this day (Thursday) evening, the 6th inst., is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th inst., in order that persons from the surrounding country may have an opportunity of attending.

The raising will commence at 12 o'clock, M., on that day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at night.

May 5-td MANY CITIZENS.

$10 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, OR TAKEN FROM THE CARS, BETWEEN Wilmington and Raleigh, a white, leather covered Trunk, marked M. M. P.—, U. S. A. Any person leaving it at Medical Director's office at Headquarters, 10th A. C., will receive the above reward.

May 8-3t*

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

April 29-tf.

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent. May 2-12t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

TO CAPITALISTS,
FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.

ap 20

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, THE large and valuable house and lot in this city, on Newbern street, belonging to the estate of the late T. J. Lemay, and recently occupied by the family of H. K. Burgwyn, Esq. Possession to be had immediately.

For terms apply to Mrs. H. K. Burgwyn, on Hillsboro' street. (May 8-d3t.*)

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE

April 24-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 24-tf

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE
PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.
April 17-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall have communication with the Eastern part of the State, after the Rivers and Sounds are open for travel, we will only receive such subscribers as may pay for the following terms:

For [illegible] ..... [illegible]

For [illegible] ..... [illegible]

For [illegible] ..... [illegible]

Every [illegible] accompany the order, or the paper will not be forwarded.

Five Lines will be counted as the term of 10 per square.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All [illegible] must be charged ONE DOLLAR each per week, payable in advance. Those [illegible] must be paid at the time given the notice is handed in, or they will not appear.

A Proclamation by President Johnson.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation announcing the names of some of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. It will astonish the world, as it fixes the responsibility of the assassination on parties who have heretofore been unsuspected. The proclamation will be found in another column.

Weed them out.

In an article to be found in this morning's issue "to our confederate brethren," we offer what we consider good advice to our friends and we hope it will be accepted in good spirit by our people generally. But there is another class of citizens in our midst who talk of repatriating themselves, and to them we have a word to say.

You are not needed here, and, if you choose to ask it, we will assist you, so far as we can, in leaving the country and cry good riddance after you, as you sail. You are not willing to do your duty to yourselves and your families, by submitting to the ordination of a Divine Providence, and your influence, though limited, will do the country no good. The spirit of rebellion to rightful authority still holds its sway in your minds, and you cannot make good citizens while under its domination. Disappointed ambition and a false pride controls you in your stubborn and foolish determination not to submit to your fate. It has been said by some one of you that the young men who are the life and energy of the South, will leave the country because General Lee, their idol, and Johnston, their admiration, have been compelled to succumb. We have no objection. We, representing the sensible portion of the community, say to you that if in remaining you are not willing to submit to the authority of the United States, you are welcome to go, as we don't want any such "life and energy" among us. The rebellion was inaugurated by such men as you and our people wheedled, deluded and forced into supporting it by your machinations, and they feel one and all that your presence here would be anything but beneficial. Your crazy ideas of being "conquered but not subdued" may be a consolation to you in your intended expatriation, but we are satisfied to let you nurse them without our assistance.

Uncle Sam is generous and will not detain you if you really wish to go. You are without funds and the only means by which you can escape the "unbearable tyranny" of Andy Johnson is to apply to him for transportation to "fresh fields and pastures new." Ask him for it and he will send one or more of his many steamers to Beaufort and allow you to quit the country by its aid. But who will receive you? The frog-eating, truckling sycophants of France, or the blockade running, beef-eating John Bulls, either one will turn their backs on you now that their chance for gain has disappeared. You will be in bad luck in Europe, for the late "fall of the confederate loan" has somewhat abated the unselfish and disinterested regard of your foreign friends in your behalf. Mexico, South America, or Hayti, offer fields for revolutionary and rebellion; but Maximilian and his protector over the water are afraid of the Monroe doctrine; South America is too Republican in its proclivities, and in Hayti you would not be tolerated on account of your color. You had better stay at home and "knuckle."

REBELLIOUS EMBLEMS.—We have received several communications from different sources, asking why it is that Confederate officers are allowed to wear their stars and bars and "chicken intestines" in our streets. The military authorities do not sanction it, and a great many of the most temperate and sensible officers have removed their badges of rank, and appear in a simple suit of grey. Attorney General Speed, in his decision defining the status of paroled rebels, gives it as his opinion that "they have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear the traitor's garb." This is very plain talk, and there is no mincing of terms; and it only remains for the military authorities to decide whether this vicinity is comprehended in his decision. He was called on for an opinion as to the right of Marylanders and others, who had served in the Confederate armies, to return to their former homes, and it may be ruled that this opinion only referred to their appearance in the streets of northern cities. We hope that Raleigh will be considered as embraced in the catalogue of "loyal cities," and if so we shall soon be able to chronicle the disappearance of these rebellious emblems.

A QUERY.—The war has been ended by the paroling of a large majority of the Southern soldiers.—They are now considered, although allowed to resume their business pursuits as of old, as prisoners of war. Can they while on parole vote for United States officers? Does not their parole of honor as Confederate soldiers disfranchise them? We think that some special action of Congress will be necessary to make this point clear.

IMPORTANT TO PAROLED SOLDIERS.—An order from the Provost Marshal will be found in this morning's issue, which imposes certain regulations on Confederate soldiers in the city. Let them pay attention and take action accordingly.

To the Confederate Brethren.

The soldiers' Gibraltar is gone at last. We take the occasion of [illegible] to our friends. There is no [illegible] of [illegible] we were [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] them. During the war, the fact that there was a boundary line defined by bayonets around a section of country in rebellion to the authority of the United States, entitled the so-called Confederate to the title of belligerents. Now, however, that title has been obliterated by the surrender of the Southern armies, and those who yet remain in arms are [illegible] to the true tenets of the creed. They are [illegible] the sin of waging hopeless war and are nothing more or less than murderers, and common criminals in "deadliest, wide gradation." Freedom and education, [illegible] as it would [illegible] to their welfare and happiness, should be considered the duty of every citizen of the South. We think that the great majority of our people will support us in this opinion. No matter how much they may be [illegible] to admit the [illegible], (?) they will admit that the laws of the United States, and the national authority, are used more established in our midst, and when we advise them to submit cheerfully to their fate, they will also admit that we are acting the part of a public friend. It may take many a sigh here and there to give up the delusion of Southern independence; but the greater portion of our people will, we think, submit with a good grace and a fair proposition accept their subjugation as freeing them from repulsive and tyrannical rulers and thank God that they are once again under the stars and stripes.

Many a glorious deed which, in case the Confederacy had succeeded, would have been handed down in history, will now be lost to posterity, except as a family tradition. The history of the war will be written by Northerners and the natural bias of Northern opinion will have its influence in the work. No one, and more especially the soldiers from the North, will refuse to admit the gallantry, bravery and endurance of the Southern troops; but aside from this general acknowledgment the Southern side of the picture will fade from sight as the future historian looks for his statistics in the records of the Federal Government.

Horace Greely and Pollard will never be published together. Greely's great work on the rebellion is fast approaching completion. Pollard's is completed. Johnston and Lee wrote the word "finis" for him when they opened the printing offices of the South to the control of Uncle Sam.

The country has been devastated. Part one of Virginia are now no more productive than so much of the Desert of Sahara. Tennessee has also felt the "iron heel." The Carolinas and Georgia, and in fact all of our States have more or less suffered from the natural sequences of war. Rich men have been impoverished; poor men have been brought to the verge of starvation. Our late land has been ruined, and our people in many portions of it cry for mercy from those who but a few months since they considered their "common enemy."

Taking all these things into consideration, we ask plainly what is the duty of our citizens in the premises? They have already won the respect of the North by their soldierly qualities, and the idea which was once prevalent there that we were a set of braggadocio "blowhards" has been supplanted by an impression which redounds to the credit of our ability and endurance on the battle-field. Thus far the war has opened the eyes to a true appreciation of both parties. Now let us show them a new phase in our character. Let us turn away from the preachings of the "conquered but not subdued" fanatics who seek to control our affairs, as leaders who are impolitic, and have not the good of the people at heart. The only way for us to secure happiness, comfort and prosperity is to submit with the best grace we can muster to our fate; remembering that it is useless to "kick against the pricks," and that our condition in the future by the removal of the scoundrels who have reigned over us for years past, will be ameliorated and improved.

To those among us who have always been loyal, we have nothing to say, except to beg of them, so far as they can, to influence the policy of regeneration, with words of moderation and temperance. They know that many who took active parts in the war were driven into it by surrounding circumstances—as much by geographical position as anything else—and others have been deluded and misled by the designing and ambitious men who gained ascendency in the South by the most unscrupulous means. It is not impossible for all of us to shake hands; to rub out and to commence anew; but while we are rubbing out let us pass the sponge (or the halter) over Davis, Vance, and others of that ilk.

RAISING THE FLAG OVER FORT SUMTER.—Gen. Robert Anderson, who surrendered Fort Sumter to the rebel hordes of South Carolina, at the beginning of the rebellion, was, as our readers all know, detailed by the War Department to raise the flag over it again, on the fourth anniversary of its surrender. On that occasion he made the following remarks:

"My friends, and fellow-citizens, and brother-soldiers: By the considerate appointment of the honorable Secretary of War, I am here to fulfill the cherished wish of my heart through four long, long years of bloody war, to restore to its proper place this dear flag, which floated here during peace, before the first gun of this cruel rebellion.

"I thank God that I have lived to see this day [great applause,] and to be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us, who has given us blessings beyond measure.

"May all the world proclaim, 'Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace; good will toward men.'" [Voices: Amen, and amen!]

THE ILLUMINATION TO-NIGHT.—We regret to learn that several persons in the city who are well known to be able to purchase at least one pound of candles have applied for the same and being informed that they were required to pay for them have refused to pay. They were even told that if they had no money the amount would be charged until they could raise the required sum of fifty cents or one dollar. But no, they are anxious to illuminate, provided they can prove their loyalty at the expense of Union men.

The Future of North Carolina.

That the present, and probably the next year will be attended with much embarrassment to our people there can be but little doubt; but who among us had any better than his chances for this most have been five years ago the two past? Then we were blessed with abundant crops, but behind the one-tenth taken by the Government, by way of taxes in kind, the marauding agents of Mr. Davis swooped throughout our State up to the time of the arrival of General Sherman. North Carolina paid nearly the entire [illegible] of feeding the army of Virginia through the fall, fall and winter, and up to the time of its capitulation. Then came the army of Gen. Johnston, and we had to support that; and finally the Federal army which, in its track, gleaned most of the little that had been left. Most of our stock, too, was killed or carried off. No wonder then that there is now great scarcity in our State.

But we can see no cause to despond, and despondency would certainly make the condition worse instead of better. Since the advent of peace we have not so many to feed as formerly, and there are now certainly thousands more of producers than there were last year. With the usual blessings of Providence we shall yet be enabled to make fair crops this year. The scarcity of horses, and the low condition of the few left, may be a serious drawback; but by careful usage they will be enabled to do good service. There are but few cattle or hogs in the country, and meat must necessarily be scarce and high, but we can easily keep up the practice that stern necessity has already driven us to, of making a little suffice. We could procure any quantity of bacon, pickled pork, &c., from the North-West if we had the wherewith to pay for it; but that we are not likely to have for some time to come, and we must therefore use meats sparingly.

But the great essential now is to work. The shovel and the hoe must do much of the work of the plow, for we have more hands than horses. Let no idleness be tolerated. Those who are able to work, and will not do so, must be driven from our midst, or left to starve, as they deserve. There is a numerous class that had rather beg than work, and heretofore they have by their importunities often obtained donations merely in order to get rid of them for the present, for they always return, again and again, and the more they receive the more they expect. Sometimes they even make threats if their petitions are not granted. Let all such be rooted out, or dealt with under the vagrant act. Another class, too lazy to work and too proud to beg, will *steal*. These, when caught, should not become a common charge upon the country by being confined in jail, but they should be coerced to secede to South Carolina or somewhere else. North Carolina cannot afford to be burdened with them at present.

Contrasting, then, the prospects for the future, with the actualities of the past, we think we have cause for congratulation. We have been feeding consumers only; now those consumers are also producers. We may expect to be pinched for a time, but it is with the prospect of plenty ahead of us, and that should nerve and cheer us in our temporary deprivations.

Many of our farms have been laid waste, the buildings and fencing destroyed, &c. But energy and perseverance will restore all in an incredibly short time. The work of the destroyer is stopped, and that of the restorer can and will now commence; and many will be astonished at the rapidity with which beauty and fruitfulness will spring from desolation and barrenness.

Another material advantage that will result to us will be a change in the practice of using many to try to cultivate too much land, thereby exhausting the soil and turning out large fields as worthless, merely to cut down more forest and open more land to be, in its turn, also exhausted by a barbarous mode of cultivation. It is not likely that there will be many large plantations cultivated by negroes, as heretofore; and consequently these plantations must be divided into smaller ones, which will be better cultivated, with a consequent increase in the yield. Lands now abandoned will be reclaimed as our population increases, and we shall soon be again upon the high road of prosperity.

Our State has a diversity of climate and soil and physical configuration possessed by no other State in the Union, and also a variety and an abundance of metals and minerals unequalled by any other. The East, along the coast produces grain and cotton in large quantities. There are probably no finer lands in the world; and even the sandy barrens and the untillable swamps are rich in turpentine, resin, lumber and all kinds of naval stores. The rolling and hilly portions of the centre are fertile, and yield large crops of grain, grass and tobacco. In this region also are inexhaustible mines of coal, copper and iron ore, and other minerals. The valleys between our mountains in the West, and even the sides of the mountains, are extremely fertile, and produces grain, grass, potatoes, cabbages and nearly all the cereals in great abundance and to great perfection. Here too are gold mines probably as rich as those in California, taken generally. Iron is found almost everywhere West of Raleigh—Even diamonds have been found in some of our valleys among the mountains.

All these resources have scarcely begun to be developed. Under the new order of things they will be. Our system of internal improvements will be completed in a few years, and North Carolina will take rank as one of the richest States in the Union. She has water power sufficient to turn the machinery of the world; and what is a little remarkable in mineral regions, her soil in those regions is productive, so that the operatives in the mines and factories can be easily and cheaply furnished with food. The very surface of the earth above the miners' heads will afford them sustenance; and the fields around the factories will furnish the raw material for their fabrics.

Let us, then, cling to North Carolina, and invite emigration. We want a denser population and a greater variety of pursuits. The cloud which has hung over us is breaking away, and we shall soon have the full effulgence of the sun of peace, with its rays of prosperity and happiness. Let us endure yet a little longer. We have passed through the worst part. We must trust in God and exert ourselves. He helps those who try to help themselves.

We do not apprehend [illegible]. There may be some [illegible] until the [illegible] has time to yield her [illegible] but let us have our [illegible]. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Apologetic.

We are sorry to learn that our article yesterday on the subject of "Improvement of Buildings" met with an unfavorable reception at headquarters. We think our meaning was misconstrued and consequently misinterpreted, or else [illegible] prevails with the military authorities. The following letter from Gen. Schofield explains itself:

RALEIGH, N. C., May 10, 1865.

J. L. Pescud & Co.,

SIR: I address in your paper this morning an editorial commentary of the character of editorials in Raleigh. If you, or any other citizen, feel aggrieved by the conduct of any of the newly appointed officers, civil, military or other commissioners having jurisdiction in the case, the public is not the tribunal, although no person of such ministers, unofficial position will not be permitted.

Your paper of yesterday was the first, and if [illegible] shall be the last, place to receive it until the [illegible] period has arrived for the settlement of affairs, whose property has been [illegible] by the United States under the confiscation acts. Every [illegible] the disposition to [illegible] citizens with as [illegible] and have [illegible] them with as little civility, that I shall probably find it necessary, in the [illegible] of all citizens, property in the hands as the law directs.

To save you further trouble, I will simply to correct the error which you seem to be laboring under about your "right to preside." After the [illegible] and protection which have been extended by the army to the people of Raleigh, [illegible] is fortunate ingratitude.

Respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen'l.

Far be it from us to interfere in the slightest manner with the enforcement of the laws, and we will not only render all assistance in our power in their execution, but hail with delight the punishment of traitors by the confiscation of their property. We were led to the publication of the article referred to by a desire to alleviate the situation of our Union citizens, and with no intention whatever of apologizing for the blessing of secessionists and traitors, or insulting them in their disrespectful and unaccommodating disposition towards Union officers. If they would show but half the desire to oblige our army friends that we and other loyal men do, all would go on more quietly, and the prospect of a continuance of the harmony so gratifyingly shown them to present would be more than improved.

So far we think that our citizens generally should be under obligations to us for this final decision of General Schofield, for if our article had not been published, the probability is that no public announcement of his future course would have been made. Let them take heed.

CAN'T GO HOME.—Several paroled officers of the "Maryland Line" have applied for passports to go to Baltimore, and other places in the North. Three or four did go, and were arrested at Portsea Monroe, for attempted violation of Secretary Stanton's order based on Attorney General Speed's decision. Consequently none of those remaining are willing to run the risk. We think that those who are willing to obliterate their parole, by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, should be allowed the privilege asked for; and we hope that the order above referred to will soon be modified, so as to give them the opportunity they so much desire.

Lee's Magnanimity.

The following article from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, shows the sentiments of a portion of the northern press, relative to the surrender of Gen. Lee, and their appreciation of his character. We do not hold Gen. Lee responsible for the death of Union prisoners at Andersonville, no more than Gen. Grant is accountable for the manner in which prisoners were treated at Fort Lafayette, and we know that Secretary Stanton had the immediate control of that place and other northern prisons. We would not have it understood, however, that we pretend to justify the cruel treatment of prisoners on either side, and we think that there is no occasion for such a course as regards the experience of Southerners in "northern bastiles." The article referred to is as follows:

"We observe that many papers speak of Lee's magnanimity in connection with his surrender. We fail to see in what his magnanimity consists. He acted with dignity, as became a soldier. The magnanimity was all on the other side. Gen. Lee surrendered, when all chance of escape was cut off. He could have been forced to surrender unconditionally. The magnanimity consisted in granting himself and his army better conditions than, in their desperate situation, they could have demanded. We do not know that Gen. Lee has ever shown, in any special manner, a magnanimous spirit toward the officers and men of our armies who have fallen into his hands. He could not have been ignorant of the cruelties practiced upon them in the prisons at Andersonville and Salisbury, and certainly must have known, and perhaps seen, the sufferings of those confined in Libby Prison and on Belle Island. We believe it to have been in his power to mitigate their treatment by a single word of remonstrance with the Richmond authorities; but we have never heard that he ever protested, or in any way sought to alleviate the sufferings of our hopeless soldiers. Gen. Lee has simply conducted himself with dignity during his military career, keeping his army under severe discipline, and preventing excesses that would have been as demoralizing on his soldiers as they would have been cruel to the victims. Let us hear no more about Lee's magnanimity; unless the specifications of its exercise accompany the declaration."

[From the Soldier's Friend.]

WAKE, WAKE THE LOUD SONG.

TUNE.—*Star-Spangled Banner.*

I.

Wake! wake the loud song o'er the land of the free,
As we sing the bright deeds of our fathers before us,
And ring it triumphant from mountain to sea,
While millions ecstatic repeat the loud chorus!
Supreme let it roll, from pole unto pole,
Till its fullness shall thrill through the depths of the soul,
And the bondage of man to the tyrant shall cease,
And shall die in the morning of Temperance and Peace.

II.

Join now with the band that is marshaled to-day,
In the strife with the foe as we press on to glory,
And breaking the chains we shall throw them away,
While our triumph shall swell with the love-bearing story;
And onward we tread with banners outspread,
As we dash the dark foe to the doom of the dead,
For the earth shall be free and the light shall increase,
Till it breaks in a morning of Temperance and Peace.

III.

Hark! hark! from the East and the hills of the North,
From the South and the West the glad peans are ringing,
And out of the grave as we welcome them forth,
The thousands rejoicingly tributes are bringing;
They join in the cry that swells to the sky,
And prophecies hope where the trodden ones lie,
When the bondage of man to the tyrant shall cease,
In the glory-filled morning of Temperance and Peace.

WM. OLAND BOURNE.

The Secretary of State of Illinois announces that a plot of ground, six acres in extent, situated in the heart of the city of Springfield, has been selected for the burial place of the late President. A fund has also been opened in that city for the erection of a national monument.

LATEST NEWS.

THE CONSPIRATORS!

Rewards Offered for Their Arrest.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, Wm. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do order and proclaim for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Sanders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published;

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

EXCITEMENT IN BEAUFORT!

THE STONEWALL REPORTED.

The Newbern Times of yesterday says:

We learned yesterday that quite an excitement existed in Beaufort and its surroundings. The cause was traced to a rumor that the news had been received that the famous rebel ram, Stonewall, was expected to pay a visit to Fort Macon at an early day. We give the rumor as we received it for what it is worth, premising, however, that it may not be impossible, and that in our humble judgment, she would pay dearly for her temerity, should she attempt.

Jeff Davis Almost Within Our Grasp.

KNOXVILLE, May 3.—10 P. M.

Information from Stoneman's cavalry states that Jeff Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 19th ult., and Stoneman's forces camp in on the same day.

Davis has one day's start of Stoneman.

Jeff is escorted by two thousand cavalry well mounted, and commanded by General G. C. Dibrell, of Tennessee, commanding a brigade of Wheeler's cavalry. He is accompanied by Bejamin, Breckinridge and other notorious characters, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice and the vengeance of the United States government.

It is hoped that Gen. Stoneman's forces will overtake and capture Davis, as he is hardened with eleven Negroes, supposed to be laden with specie.

LATER.

Probable Arrest of Jefferson Davis.

There were rumors in circulation as we went to press late last night, which we deem quite reliable, that Jeff. Davis has been cornered, brought to bay, and probably arrested.

General Wilson was in his front and probably captured him.

A BRAVE MAN KNOWS NO FEAR.—Admiral Farragut, when a captain, was once awoke in the middle of the night by the lieutenant of the watch, who in great trepidation informed him that the ship was on fire near the powder-magazine.

'If that be the case,' said Farragut, leisurely dressing himself, 'we shall soon know it.'

The lieutenant hastened back to the scene of danger, but soon returned again, saying:

'You need not be afraid, sir; the fire is all out.'

'Afraid!' exclaimed Farragut, 'What do you mean by that, sir? I never was afraid in my life.' And looking the lieutenant hard in the face, he added: 'Pray how does a man feel when he is afraid? I need not ask how he looks!'

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST'S, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly Cline's. May 10-tf

$25,000 REWARD.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, Richmond, Va., May 8th, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR A reward of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, Rebel Governor of Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK, Major Gen. Com'd'g.

May 9-tf